HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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655 Gadsup

655 01 p[01]
[phi][60]
[p-aspirated][61]
(free)

655 02 t-laminal[01 02]
[s][60]
[t-laminal-aspirated][61]
(free)
[t/s][62]
(free)

655 03 d
[r-flap][63]

655 04 k[01]
[x][60]
[k-aspirated][61]
(free)

655 05 beta[03]
[b][64]
(allo,free)
[beta-approximant]
(free)

655 06 m

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07 n
[eng][66]

08 glottal stop

51 i
[iota][67]
(allo,free)
[i-voiceless][68]
(free)

52 e-long[04]
[epsilon-long][69]

53 a-front-long[04]

54 epsilon-dot[05]
[a][70]

55 u[06]
[upsilon][71]

655 Gadsup

56 o-long[04 06]

57 yod[07]
[d/z-hacek][72]
[j-fricative][73]
(free)

81 high

82 low[75]
(tag(-),allo)
*/low-rising/

83 low-rising[08 33]
*[low]
[mid-rising][09 74]
[mid][75]
(free)

84 mid-falling[08 33]
[high-falling][76]

655 $a Gadsup $d East New Guinea Highlands $e Territory of New Guinea (Eastern Highlands) $f 7,000 $g Merritt Ruhlen $g William A. Foley (review) $g John Crothers (editor)

655 $a Frantz, Chester I. and Marjorie E. Frantz $b 1966 $c Gadsup Phoneme and Toneme Units $d Pacific Linguistics, Series A 7.1-11 $q informants (2) $r 2 years

655 $a **MARGINAL SPEECH SOUNDS** $A "The existence of tones was at an early date highlighted to us through the fairly frequent use of 'whistle talk.' In Gadsup whistle talk, not only are the tones conveyed, but also the segmented phonemes of the utterance are articulated." (p.1)

655 $a **STRESS** $A "Stress is nonphonemic. In analogous environments syllables: (1) with /a-front-long, e-long, o-long/ have more stress than those with /epsilon-dot, i, u/; (2) with 'high, rising, or falling' tones have more stress than those with 'low;' (3) with a phonetic stop onset have more stress than those with non-stop onset. Combinations of these features lead to varying degrees of non-contrastive stress." (p.9)

655 $a **SYLLABLE** $A (C)V(:)(C) $A initial C: all but /glottal stop/ $A final C: nasals, /glottal stop/ (Word internally nasals are homorganic to a following C.) (p.3-4)

655 $a **TONE** $A domain of tone: syllable

655 [01] $A "The voiceless stops...fluctuate between unaspirated and slightly aspirated. Aspiration tends to be more frequent and pronounced before high vowels." (p.2)

655 [02] $A "The alveolar stop [is] articulated with the blade of the tongue." (p.2)

655 [03] $A "With some speakers [beta] fluctuates with [b] utterance initial.... The fricative...[beta], when preceding the vowels /a-front-long, epsilon-dot, o-long/, has less friction, fluctuating to a flat [w] with some speakers." (p.2-3)

655 [04] $A "The phonetically long vocoids [e], [a-front], [o] (of approximately two moras of length) never occur short." (p.4)

655 [05] $A /epsilon-dot/ is described as "mid, open."

655 [06] $A The back vowels are "slightly rounded." (p.3)

655 [07] $A /yod/ is a "frictionized non-syllabic continuant [which] varies to an allophone with more prominent friction when preceding high vocoids." (p.3) The less "frictionized" allophone has been interpreted here as a glide, and the more "frictionized" one as a fricative. [JHC]

655 08 $A For /low-rising/ and /mid-falling/ "the...pitch difference...is less than that between...high and low tones." (p.6)

655 09 $A "In rapid speech the rising glide [of [mid-rising]] is shortened, and may be easily mistaken for a phonetic mid tone." (p.7)

655 33 $A /low-rising/ and /mid-falling/ occur following silence or low tone.

655 60 $A The voiceless stops are realized as fricatives intervocalically. (p.2)

655 61 $A "The fricative allophones [of the voiceless stops] will fluctuate to aspirated stops with some speakers." (p.2)

655 62 $A /t-laminal/ may be realized as [t/s] in initial position.

655 63 $A /d/ is realized as [r-flap] intervocalically. (p.3)

655 64 $A /beta/ is realized as [b] "following a bilabial nasal." (p.2)

655 66 $A /n/ is realized as [eng] "preceding velar stop." (p.3)

655 67 $A /i/ is realized as [iota] "preceding a nasal or in fluctuation with [i] when following a nasal and preceding /glottal stop/." (p.3)

655 68 $A [i-voiceless] "varies with [i] utterance final." (p.3)

655 69 $A /e-long/ is realized as [epsilon-long] "preceding a nasal." (p.3)

655 70 $A /epsilon-dot/ is realized as [a] when "utterance initial." (p.3)

655 71 $A /u/ is realized as [upsilon] "preceding a nasal." (p.3)

655 72 $A /yod/ is realized as [d/z-hacek] "following an alveolar nasal." (p.3)

655 73 $A /yod/ is realized as [j-fricative] before high vocoids. (p.3)

655 74 $A /low-rising/ is realized as [mid-rising] following high tone.

655 75 $A /low-rising/ is realized as [mid] utterance finally, after high tone. (Finally, "an up-glide may fluctuate to a level allotone, the pitch of which is the same as the starting pitch of the glide." (p.7) This implies a [low] allotone also. "In rapid speech the rising glide is shortened, and may be easily mistaken for a phonetic mid tone." The rising toneme has a level allotone between two high tones. The description does not indicate whether it is of mid pitch.)

655 76 $A /mid-falling/ is realized as [high-falling] following high tone.